## EUROPE.

German Royalty Passing Quietly Out of Sight.

The Teutonic Movement for a Universal German Republic.

Popular Alarm in Ireland and Operation of the Gladstone Land Bill.

By special correspondence and newspaper mail reports from Europe we have the following interesting exhibit of the Old World situation on the 21st of May.

#### SAXONY.

Royalty Passing Quietly Out of Sight-German Concerts and Outdoor Amusements as They Should Be—Politics and the Bund Feeling—Effects of the War of 1866 and of "the Race for Dresden"—A Universal Ger-man Republic—Revolutionary Symptoms and Exciting Radical Warnings—The Bullet or the Ballot-Religion Subservient to the State-The Hely Communion Sold for a

Affairs in this little capital go on apparently as quielly as ever; the king and royal family live in tirement-a matter of perfect indifference to the copie, who continue to work lazily and amuse nemselves still more lazily at the concerts and beer ments of a German city. By the way, have at home no places of public sement of such good character as these, which are at the same time so cheaply accessible. At the open air concerts, for instance, given in summer at Garden, one pays from seven to twelve cents for admission to a feast of music largely selected from the classics, and often including a symphony, executed by a band of very fair powers. Seats and tables are provided under the trees, and one is expected to tax his purse to the extent of five er ten cents more for some light refreshment. The American residents flock en masse to outdoor entertainment so guilelessly cheap and so innocently diverting. The class of Germans they meet there is usually very respectable, and scarcely ever of aggressive vulgarity.

But although Dresden life appears to be pursu-

ing its usual sluggish course, yet a strong current of political feeling among the native inhabitants underlies this smooth exterior. Since the war of 1866 the North German Bund party have gained a considerable footnoid here. Many people have waked to the truth that Saxony will be much better off when her antiquated king and court snall disappear, and with them the galling forms of government which now obtain. Not only has the Prussian or Bund party grown strong, but the indigenous Reform party, which is a branch of the grand German party, and would doubtless coalesce with the Prussian absorbuonists to a certain extent, has also gathered force. For the past twenty years this body of citizens has been aiming at the attainment of a mere liberal constitution than then prevailed. At the beginning of the last Parliamentary session their demands came to a head and the Ministry was called upon for a draw of the long promised constitution. After some debate the Ministry demanded time for drawing it up, and in a few days brought forward a new and highly elaborated and detailed plan for the election of night watches throughout Saxony. This was all that could be obtained from them, and the reformers, it seems, were not strong enough to carry the matter further. From this may be inferred the farcial character of the progress of liberty in Saxony. The defeat of the reformers, however, has doubtless only served to angment their forces, redecting as it does on the King and his subservient Ministers. The monarchy has thus openly declared liself unfur or unwining to be adapted to our age. It is only a question of years, them, when it shall die forever. I have heard an enthusiastic German republican declare that in five years all Germany would be one vast republic. This was a man of intelligence and wide information, and although his anticipations may be somewhat too eager yet it comes nearer the truth than many would suspect. At all events the government does not seem to regard the possibility of sudden outbreak as altogether improbable. Shortly after the burning of the heatre last autum attempts were made to burn a barrack and a military storehouse, the latter of which succeeded and caused the government a loss of \$1,000,000. The fire in the barrack was discovered and extinguished before it had done any damage. About the same time placeris were posted up during the night on the the galling forms of government which now obtain. Not only has the Prussian or Bund party towns, communicating between the old and new mer quarter and the guard house in the latter. This wire was laid underneath the pavement of the bridge, doubtless for greater salety. From these signs it is not difficult to perceive a growing dissatisfaction among the people—a dissatisfaction which is becoming resiless and desirous of action. A success ful revolutionary movement in France might serve as the signal for final action here, and this may occur at any time.

Deublicss the best policy for the remarks the state of the latter of the state of

becoming resiless and desirons of action. A successful revolutionary movement in France might serve as the signal for final action here, and this may occur at any time.

Deublies the best policy for the republicans would be to collect force enough in the Parliament to effect the desired reforms. But the liberal Germans seem to place very little faith in the elections, and do not go to the polis, seeming to prefer the idea of sudden and entire renovation; and perhaps they are right, for the principles of government here are false to the foundation. The leading maxim is that the people are politically heipless and must be controlled by an elaborate system of arbitrary rules. To this end the police are endowed with inordinate powers, and have much epportunity, if so disposed, to indulge in petity tyriany. In controverses between foregners and Germans they almost invariably side with the latter; a policy which strikes most people as exceedingly whow nothing, and calculated to repel foreigners; but they doubtless pursue it on the principle of making hay while the sum shimes, and keeping the one bird in the hand rather than scheming for the two in the both. This is not the only if effect of this governing principle.

The insulty of religion, to whatever oiner and philosophical causes it may be partially ascribed, undoubtedly arises in great measure from the dependence of the Church upon the State. Churches here are government affairs, and supported by subsidies, for which the people are taxel. The clergy are well subared and have numerous fees beside. By the way, the custom still obtains here of administering the sacrament of the Last Supper at a fixed price per head—one grosshen, or two and a half cents. The ciergy, of course, are thus controlled by and side with the government of the substance of the freing in this matter, it can assure form a mainly Protestants and the royal lamily Roman Catholics. To show how complete is the supervision of the Church by the government of the Last Supper at a fixed price of the pl

## IRELAND.

The Reign of Terror Under the English Coercion Bili-How Mr. Gladstone's Measure Operates-Social and Political Condition of the Island-Radical Revolutionism and Gen-oral Alarm-Repeal of the Union and Self-Government, or Complete Independence.

The counties and parts of counties I mentioned to you in my last letter as having been proclaimed under the first part of the Coercion bill, are now, it appears from the Dublin Gazette of last evening, brought within the special previsions of the second

part. This is carrying authority a little too far. It was the general belief here that, the Privy Council would not have enforced the second part of the act until at least they had seen how the first part would have worked, and until they had received further provocation. But nothing, as far as I am aware, occurred in the meantime to induce them to set the whole machinery of coercion in operation. The first part, one cannot help thinking, was severe enough, and the government can plead no excuse for enforcing the second.

When it was known that the more rigorous provisions of the act were not to be applied, it was the

When it was known that the more rigorous provisions of the act were not to be applied, it was the general opinion that the Privy Council had exercised a very wise discretion in withholding their application. It was thought, and thought justly, that to place so large a portion of the country under the full operation of the act would not only be vexatious, but would also be oppressive to innocent, unodending inhabitants, who would be made to suffer for the crimes of a few. The original punishment was in my opinion, quite properishment was in my opinion, quite propor-tionate to the evils complained of, and the Privy Council will find out before long that they were mistaken in carrying their powers farther. Had they contented themselves with enforcing the first part of the act they would have shown a disposition to seek out the really guilty for punishment. But now the innocent and the guilty are certain to be confounded together. I do not, I assure you, exaggerate when I say that in the worst days of tory ascendancy, when the state of the country needed the strong arm of authority to enforce order more urgently than it does now, the government had not greater powers, nor did they use them more unnercifully than at present. It is the general opinion that the people in the proclaimed districts will be driven into revolt, and, indeed, when it is considered that their liberties, and I might almost say, their lives are threatened, such a result ought not to excite surprise.

that the people in the proclaimed districts win be driven into revoit, and indeed, when it is considered that their liberties, and I might almost say, their lives are threatened, such a result ought not be excited surprise.

Let us see how far, in the proclaimed districts, the liberty of the subject is alregated. All persons are required, before the 31 of May, to loave at the police station nearest their residence every description of firearms they have in their possession. Should any person be foolish enough not to comply with this clause of the act he exposes himself to the danger of being imprisoned for two years, Under the twenty-thrift section residents are liable to arrest; under the twenty-firsh, strangers wandrening or adjourning in a procaimed district are subject to the same treatment. Residents or non-residents found out of their hopess after sunset are liable to be brough before a magnificate, and unless they are able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that they were out on lawful business, they can be sent, there and hen, to jail for six calendar monitis. Supposing, however, he is able to give an account of nimed, heir business, their mode of court afail to satisfy the presiding magnificate. Stringers are to be examined as to their place of abode, their business, their mode of couveyance, whence they cano, their motive for coming find the district and where they intend going next. In case they do not satisfy the maglistrate and this is no easy matter sometimes, or are unable to produce sufficient of plant the plant of the district and where they intend going next. In case they do not satisfy the maglistrate (and this is no easy matter sometimes), or are unable to produce sufficient of plant the first where they make the process of some "Justice Shallow," who may be firmly sufficient to jail until they into his or until the magistrate condescends to discharge them.

Being a stranger your correspondent may, perhaps, before long be reduced to the dissagreeable necessay of readering an account o

j during the palace, of a but were forn overed. It is re-connected republicans, ily after their learning with the palace, of a but were fore it. In a proclaimed district also the public houses must be closed at sunset, under a penalty of first pounds and three months' imprisonment. Now, re-connected republicans, and three months' imprisonment. Now, re-connected republicans, who, as serious injury to honest publicans, who, as every one in Ircland knows, are certain tegraph wire to sell more after sunset than they are before it. In fact, the principal traffic with

to sell more after sunset than they are before it. In fact, the principal traffic with these houses is carried on late in the evening or early at night, and any law that prevents them from throwing open their doors at such hours to the public will deprive them to a great extent of the means of subsistence. Could no dislinction be made between the good and the bad publicans? Some, no doubt, may be bad, but there are others who are beyond all doubt, good, and ought these to be deprived of the means of making an houses livelihood? Way the thing is absurd, if it be not worse, but there is no use in pointing out errors in the bill which every one sees, which are likely to increase the spirit of disaffection without removing or suppressing those crimes of which all classes of the people complained.

A BAD CASE AND THE WINDIG REMEDY.

That something was necessary to put a stop to those crimes we are all ready to admit; had the first part of the act only been enforced it would have done all that was required, but the infaination that be witched the Privy Council in enforcing the whole can only be explained by the weil-known anxiety of some members of that body to correct the people and drive them into rebellion.

RADICAL REVOLUTIONISM.

To have recourse to such a rigorous measure shows, I cannot heip thinking, a weakness on the part of government, which the people are by no means slow in recognizing. The government are in possession of some very starting intelligence relative to Fenianism and to the disaffect of state of the country to recognize the saffect of the country to preserve peace they had recourse to the act, oppressive and terrible as it is. The state of Ireland at present is, I do not hesitate to say, far more glamming than a superficial observer of men and things would be led to suppose. Arms are, it is no secret, largely imported into the country. Men, until a week or two ago, openly deciared their sympathy and approval of Fenianism, and one remarkable individual went so far as to say, from several platfo

the woods and fields at night; the laborers in the town and country are discussing over their work the probability of a "rising" and the chances of success. The constabulary are by no means idle; on the contrary, they are on the alert day and night; so busy are they, indeed, that in one county a large number of them have sent in their resignation. The excuse they gave was that they were too heavily worked; but it is not, I think, unreasonable to suppose that other reasons, equally powerful, might have forced them to take that step. From their knowledge and experience they might have foreseen that troubled times were before them, and that the duties of their position would be at variance with their principles and patriotism. Whatever may be the cause or causes that led to their resignation may not be known, but it is the general belief that we here in Ire, and have stormy days before us, and that these days are not far off.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It would, indeed, be difficult to say what is in store for us; but one thing is certain that the Irish people will not be satisfied with anything less than a native Parliament, with a federal Union between the two countries. This is now the cry. The last act of George Henry Moore in Parliament was to give notice of his intention to open up the question of repeal; but by his premature and sudden death the question, as far as Parliament is concerned, must for a time remain in abeyance. The Irish people will no longer be satisfied with half measures. They can thoroughly understand the intentions of England and the spirit in which she legislates for them; but they do not wish to be legislated for any longer by a toreign Parliament, and they have made up their minus against it. It is strange, indeed, that in this latter half of the nineteenth century England should be driven to the necessity of governing Ireland by tyranny and cocroion. Liberal Englishmen, as John Stuart Mill, for example, see and are not slow to declare that this sort of management cannot last, and that if the Irish people are dissatisfied with English rule it is the duty of England to give to the task as a hopeless one. Any other nation would have given up long since, but England has such faith in ocercion that she considers it a panacea for all evis. She will discover her error when it is too late.

### NATIONAL BANK JOBS IN CONGRESS.

Provisions of Two Bills that Have Been Pushed Through the Senate, Giving Addi-tional Subsidies to the National Banks— Character of the Efforts New Being Made to Get Them Through the House—Effrontery of National Bank Officers on the Floor of

Congress.

Washington, May 31, 1870.

Two bills have passed the Senate this session that contain provisions for increasing the subsidy of the national banks. Both have been exposed by the Herald and apparently killed, but they are now being resuscitated by the revivilying efforts of the old Treasury ring managers. There is so much money in them that the parties interested will no remain them to be shelved by a single exposure.

money in them that the parties interested will not permit them to be shelved by a single exposure. When public indignation is excited to a certain point by an exposure of their enormities they quietly wait for it to subside and then make another move.

NATIONAL BANK JOB NO. 1.

Early in February last there was slipped through the Senate "an act to provide a national currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes." The title of the bill gives no idea of its purpose. It should have been designated "an its purpose. It should have been designated "an act to give the national banks \$45,000,000 more money at the expense of the taxpayers." The bill covers seven printed pages, but the whole was epitomized in the HERALD of February 16.

ney at the expense of the taxpayers." The bill covers seven printed pages, but the whole was epitomized in the Herald of February 16.

FAIR PROMISES.

After this showing the job was smothered in the Committee on Banking and Currency and a report put in circulation that it would not be brought to light until divested of its objectionable features. If the promise so prompily put in circulation had been kept in good faith there surely would have been nothing of the bill left but its title. No one, however, expected good in the from the National Bank Committee, and no one need be surprised that the job has been co-ked up and reported to the House in the shape of "bill 1,000, to increase banking facilities and for other purposes"—just \$50,000,000 worse than when it came from the Senate.

The first sixteen lines of the bill now being manipulated through the House are word for word precisely the same as it came from the Senate, excepting that the word "forty" has been struck ound "minety" substituted, making the national bank additional subsidy \$60,000,000, instead of \$45,000,000.

As it now stands, the bill contracts the currency about \$24,000,000 and adds fully \$4,725,000 per annum, in gold, to the taxpayers' burden. There are Several gulis incorporated in the last ten sections: one that it will give more currency to the West; another that it promotes the festimption of specie payment and funds a portion of our national debt at a lower rate of interest. Its main and only object is, however, to give the national banks \$65,000,000 more money. The question is, shall the bill pass?

NATIONAL BANK JOB NO. 2.

The second scheme for increasing the national bank subsidy is found in the Senate Funding bill that passed that body on the lith day of March and is now pending in the House Ways and Means committee. It provides in effect that the United States shall borrow from certain national banks \$35,700,721 in currency; and that the United States shall borrow from certain national banks associated banks may have given them, in

Total currency payment \$592,707,993
The banks receive from the Treasury for circulation, in currency \$357,007,221

out was only \$20,000, and for the use of that the government pay on the bonds deposited by the company, bought with the same kind of money, \$15,000 a year interest in gold. And this is the system which is to be fastened forever on the country as a means of furnishing a circulating medium.

This, only using round numbers for the purpose of litustration, is an actual and not a feigned courrence.

The speeches of Congressmen William S. Holman, Thanddeus Stevens, S. F. Cary, Whiliam D. Kelley, Demas Barnes and others contain similar fillustrations of the national bank system and its workings. The bank mentioned by General Butler to litustrate the system has six percent gold bonds for a basis. The banks provided for in the bills now pending in Congress with have four and a half per cent gold bonds for a basis. This accounts for a small difference in the profits of the two classes.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY NATIONAL BANKS.

In the above I nave correctly described the operations of the system as it affects the national banks. There are, however, a few of those elemosynary insitutions that are still further favored. I allude to the United States designated depository national banks.

Hon. John A. Peters, director of a national banks.

banks.

Hon. John A. Peters, director of a national bank at Banger, Me., undertook, by a bit of special pleading in the debate on the floor of the House of Representatives laz-Saturday, to show that the depository banks were having a bard time. He said:—

banks were having a hard time. He said:—
As a director of a national bank situated in the city of Bangor, a place containing 25,000 inhabitants (a bank whose situation is a very fair lituation to the country banks
generally which are depositories). I know it is very doubtful
whether the bolding of these public funds on deposit is a
farthing's advantage to the banks. I know that the banks
like to have them. I know they like the name of being designated as public depositories. I know that the bank with
which I have been associated, and other banks, have made
very little use of these government funds, because they must
be ready to pay over without notice the last farthing belonging to the government.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

which I have been associated, and other banks, have made very little use of these government funds, because they must be ready to pay over without notice the last farthing belonging to the government.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

The alleged uncertainty of these deposits, as represented by Mr. Director Peters, exists in theory only. There has been a steady United States deposit in the designated depository national banks of not less than \$15,000,000 on an average during every minute of the last four years. In May, 1897, the amount was \$23,306,998. Same month of present year \$11,202,647. Take the present deposit and examine both sides of the transaction and see how it works. The designated national banks have now deposited in the United States Treasury, to secure government deposits, \$10,203,500 in gold bearing bonds, upon which they receive \$975,810 per annum, in gold, for interest. The United States has now deposited in the designated national banks \$11,202,647, upon which it receives no interest.

Deduct the lesser from the greater and you find that in this deposit account there is a balance of \$5,000,893, in currency, in favor of the designated national banks, and that they receive \$975,810 interest annually, in gold, from the taxpayers' Treasury. Stripped of ali fluancial suoterfuge this United States deposit account stands, in round numbers, as follows:—The designated national banks deposit with the United States Treasure \$5,000,000 in currency, and receive in return about \$1,000,000 in gold annually on account of interest on deposits—equal to thirty per cent.

Such are some of the enormities of the system that is sought to be fastened upon the country until thrown of by the bloody revolution that such nefarious schemes are always sure to engender. Even the liberal space allotted me in the HERALD will be allowed to call the national banks into existence has passed away, and they, too, should pass away—into the grave with the many other abominations, which, during the ware, arose in monstrous deformity, the birth

A RARE BIRD.—Among the curious incidents of the recent hall storm was the fall of a large sea bird, beaten down by the hall and wrecked in the garden of Mr. Andrew Atkin, at Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. The bird's wings measured fairy five feet from tip to the, it was presented by Mr. Atkin to the Society of Natural Sciences in Mount Hoily. It is doubtless a species of the genus albatross, the larger species of which measure from six to twelve feet from tip to to tip. The albatross is helpiess, except on the water and on the wing. Its favorite haunts are the waters near the capes of South Africa and South America, and large flocks are seen near Behring Straits and Kamschatta. It is sometimes seen, though seldom, off the coasts of the United States. The forced landing of an albatross so near Philadelphia is another testimony to the water each and violence of the storm of Sunday week. The writer of this notice having caught the albatross with a nook and line off Cape Horn, never expected to record the landing of such a bird in New Jersey.—Philadelphia Leager, May 23.

## WEST POINT.

The Opening of the Season, Military and Otherwise.

The Reception of the Board of Visiters To-Day-The Colored Cadet Question and How It Will be Decided—The Graduates and Who They Are-Death of a Veteran.

The "season" at West Point will be opened to-morrow in the usual military way. Now, I use the word "military" advisedly, for everybody who has ever been here knows perfectly well—and everbedy who has never been here, but will be some time or who has never been here, but will be some time or another, will know—that the "season" at this place depends a great deal upon the "tactics" that are pursued by the powers that be in command over the cadets. West Point cortainly has natural attractions enough to make it a very desirable place for city people to go to in summer time, outside of all other considerations; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the military folks and the military ways hereabouts add a great deal to its loadstone qualities, if I may so speak. People who come up here for fresh air and come up here for fresh sir and BRACING BREEZES AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY,

and all that sort of thing, can prate as they please about them, but I doubt very much if they would find half the enjoyment here were Uncle Sam to remove half the enjoyment here were Uncle Sam to remove the military academy to South Carolina, and thus reverse the order of things; for, be it said, sotto voce, events just now look as though South Carolina, in its blackest mood, were destined to outcrowd every particle of pale com-plexion on the post. I am free to confess, however, that there are many persons who have plenty of money and know how to spend it who come up here long before the head and front of the military doings and misdoings at West Point thinks of getdoings and misdoings at West Point thinks of get-ting himself into annual examination order; but they come for all that, with the determination to enjoy the military part of the season when it does come about with just as much gusto as do those amination is supposed to begin. This being the case, you can easily imagine what a flutter of excite-the official announcement of the opening of the season creates among the visitors who stow themselves away in this vicinity for days' ahead, as well as among those who only await the promulgation to Point as fast as boat or car can carry them. This year it is a repetition of the old Point as fast as boat or car can carry them. This year it is a repetition of the old story; the visitors are dropping into the hotals one by one, and the orders issued to-day will have the same effect as those of provious years—that of increasing the crowd. These orders I did intend to give you in full; but I do not think that the readers of the Herald would be very much entertained by them. They always put me in mind of a weekly newspaper published in your city which never changes anything of its contents from year to year but the dates of its correspondence and head lines. I don't know when the first examination order was issued; but as far as I can learn I believe it was close on to seventy years ago, and that order did not differ materially from the order which was issued to-day for the information of everybody, male and feemle, concerned. The original order may not have had that peculiar Boyntonic style about it that its successor of lacer days bristles with, but then the general form was the same, and so to all intents and purposes the old one, with slight variations, would be just as good now as any that has ever followed it; and I say this with all due respect for the great and powerful men at the head of this institution, who believe, in their heart of hearts, that West Point is a place where NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ARE ONLY TOLERATED through the extreme condescension of those who wield the sword of command. The order of to-day, I may as well say, substantially states that the Board of Visitors will be received by the academic and military staff at hist-past eleven A. M. to-morrow, and that after being "shown around" iffecen guns will be compelled to puff smoke and make an awful moles in their honor, and that after this exceedingly appropriate thing there will be a review of the cadets at the comfortable hour of five o'clock. The order in reference to the mode in which the examination will be held is so technical that our readers may as well be spared the pains of wading through it.

readers may as well be spared the pains of wading through it.

You have heard a great deal lately about the highly colored addition that has been made to the military household of this place, and as far as I have read in ceriain papers I do not think that the whole truth has ever been told about the novelty. Since the newspapers first began to talk about the arrival of Howard, the colored cadet from Mississippi, at the post, he has been fortified in his resolve to try his luck before the faculty. by the advent of a friend and brother from South Carolina, who goes by the extraordinary uncommon name of Smith, with the prefix "James W." I had a long talk with both of the youngsters to-day, and I certainly learned a great deal that rather surprised me. In the first place Howard, who, being, as General Ames calls him, the "pioneer of his race at the Academy," ought to be better posted than his companion as to the feeling which his arrival created, stated to me most emphatically that the stories retailed about his being persecuted and cruelly dealt with by the cadets are wholly destitute of truth. He says that

most emphatically that the stories retailed about his being persecuted and cruelly dealt with by the cadets are wholly destitute of truth. He says that he has been used as well as any other plene, and that the only thing he has to complain of is that they don't trouble themselves about him at all—that is to say, he is left severely alone to himself, and there is no doubt about the fact that the introduction of a colored boy into the corps has created a widespread preting of indignation among the cades, but, like sensible fellows that they are, they are making the best they can of what can't be helped, and that is by not interfering with the stranger in any way whatever. They can be made to associate with him, but they cannot be made to associate with him, but they cannot be made to associate with him, howard is a rather clever boy for one who never went to school before the latter part of '67, but from all I have seen of him I do not think he will be able to go through the severe intellectual examination which every "plebe" has to go through successfully before he can don the gray. I saw a specimen of his handwriting in a letter to day, and it certainly is not much to boast of outside of a primary school. The letter was addressed to an estimable lady in this neighborhood, who has done him many acts of kindness since his arrival here. and in

specimen of his handwriting in a letter to day, and it certainly is not much to boast of outside of a primary school. The letter was addressed to an estimable lady in this neighborhood, who has done him many acts of kindness since his arrival here, and in it he refers to the New York Tribune. And would you think it? He actually spelled Tribune with a small "it" wherever he mentioned it. If the folks in Printing House Square can stand that I'm sure the falcuty here will not. Seriously, the sudden infusion of this negro—let's not mince words about it—ciement into the West\_Folm system may work a great deal that is bad; but I believe, from what i have seen and heard, that if people who are not prejudiced look at the thing in its proper light there need be no lear of

A NATIONAL CATASTROPHE

Tom the innovation. But there is just this about it, which is well understood here, and that is that there is a certain sect in the country who whit cry out "murder" no matter whether the colored boys are dealt with fairly or not. I know they will get fair play from the professors, and as far as I can jurge it is their intention to be as lenieut with them at the examination as they can be consistently with their duty; but will their decision, if it should be given against the boys, be accepted by the advocates of negro equality as a just one? I do not think it will, and the professors feel the delicacy of their position accordingly. The indications are that if they declare the colored boys disqualified, according to all the tests usually made with white pickes, they will be denounced by certain powerful pointical cliques as having succumbed to a "copperhead" senument, and if the boys are pronounced acceptable other almost equally powerful parties will say that they did not have the courage to face the radical music. It is easy to be perceived, therefore, what a strait the faculty is lin; but from what I know of them I can safely assert that they will do their duty in the matter fearlessly, without fear or favor. Then let the gal

The class which graduates this year is one of the largest ever examined at the Academy. It numbers fifty-nine members, whereas the class of last year only numbered thity-nine, when it donned the gray for the blue, and it has the proud honor, I believe, of having had only one "killed" in the fight during its four years of mingled strugges and triamphs. This is certainly a distinction which a class may well be proud of; for a class that can successfully weather the scholastic storms of a West Point life for four long years, and only lose one man by the wayside, although beset at every point by military strategies best known to professors, must, indeed, be a class of no ordinary merit, The foliowing are the names of the class:—

3.5			Dutie.	
or general	Names.	Born in	Appointed from	
1. Franci	s V. Green	(R. I.	ID. C.	
2. Edwar	d S. Holden	Mo.	Mo.	
3 Edwar	d E. Wood	Penn.	Penn.	
4   Winne	ld S. Chaplin	Maine.	Maine.	
6 Willia	m R. Quinan	N. 1.	N. Y.	
7. Carl F	. Palfrey	Mose	Maine.	
8 I Willia	m B. Weir	NV	At large.	
9 James	A. Dennison	Indiana	Mo.	
ioClaren	ce A. Postley	NV	Col. Ter.	
II   Edwar	d S. Chapin	Com.	lowa.	
13 Heary	A. Reed	N. Y.	Wis.	
14. Edwa	d C. Edgerton	Indiana	Indiana	
15 Ira Me	cNutt	Pann	Penn.	
16   Willian	m B. Homer	Mana	Mass.	
17. JWalle	8. Schuyter	N. Y.	N. Y.	

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1 3	Same St. Of Bridge and Security	(1) A	Philippine.
18	Charles W. Larned	N. Y.	At large
19	William E. Birkhimer	N. Y.	N. Y.
1 21	Richard A. Williams	Poan.	Penn.
22	Alexander O. Brodie	N. Y.	N.Y.
28	Charles W. Burrows	Mans.	Maine.
95	Charles A. H. Molauley		Penn.
96	Samuel W. Pountain	Va.	Ohio.
27	Benjamin H. Randolph	R. L	B. I.
28	Daniel C. Pearson	W. Va	MASE.
29	Robert G. Garter	Maine	Mass.
21	Austin L. Petros	N. Y.	N. Y.
89	Edwin M. Cobb	Mass.	Cal.
28.,	Clinton H. Tebbetts	Oblo.	Ark.
34	Frederick K. Ward	Ala.	Ky.
30	Churles H. Schoffeld.	Illinois.	At large
37	Honey P. Kingsbury	N. U.	At large
88	Braderick E Pholys	Chio.	Ohio.
89	Kdward J. McClernand	THIRDIE.	Obio.
40	John G. KyleOtto L. Hein	D. C.	At large
43	Jerauld A. Oimsted		N. Y.
43	Peter S. Bomus	N. Y.	N. Y.
44		Ohio.	Wis.
45	Benjamin H. Hodgson	Penn.	Penn.
47		N. H.	N. H.
48.	Clarence A. Stedman	Mass.	Penn.
49	Frank Michier	N. Y.	Penn.
50	Edwin H. Shekon	Conn.	Conn.
81	John B. Kerr	Conn. Ky.	Kv.
63	Sebree Smith	Mo.	Kansas
54	Lovell H. Jerome.	N. Y.	At large
55	Orlando L. Weiting.	Penn.	Penn.
56	John Conline	Vt.	Indiana
59	Daniel H. FloydLevi P. Hunt	Md. Mo.	Mo.
59		Ohlo.	Ohio.
1		Name of Street, or other Designation of the Owner, where the Parket of the Owner, where the Owner, which the	

Everybody who has ever been to West Point will regret to learn of the death of old Mr. O Maher, the father-in-law of General Gilmore. There is not a graduate of the Academy living who did not at some time when he was a caset know the good old man, who always had a kind word and a personal smile for everybody who over came in contact with him. He had won his way to the hearts of every differ and soldier who ever was on the Point since General Thayer first brought him here, and his death is mourned with unfe gned sorrow. The following order was read-to-day on parade concerning the sad event:—

#### DESPERATE ROBBERY.

A Diamond Broker Gagsed, Chloroformed and Robbed in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The latest achievement of crime is also one of the nost daring and adroit upon record, and it was reserved for two mterlopers in the criminal circles of

this city to achieve this bad eminence.

A man dark in complexion, with a dark mustache and goatee, evidently an Italian in adversity, called on Joseph E. Isaacs, diamond broker, at No. 57 East Thirteenth street, Tuesday afternoon, saying that he was stopping at the St.
Nicholas Hotel, where he desired Mr. Isaacs to call
and examine some diamonds and jewelry which he
had just brought from Cuba and desired to sell. at the same time giving him a card bearing the inscription "Carlo de Dejalis."

Mr. Isaacs promised to comply, and according to his agreement called at the hotel at ten o'clock yesterday morning, where, presenting the card which had been given him at the office, he was shown up to room No. 450, on the fifth floor. There he found his acquaintance of the previous day awaiting him. Inviting him to be stated Dejails left the room, but himmediately returned with a carpet bag, which he said contained the jewerly, and pretended he could not open it, saying he had the wrong key. After a time he proposed that he should call on Isaacs at his office at eleven o'clock; but that speculator objected, saying that as he had taken the trouble to come to the hotel he would rather examine the articles there. Delails thereupon left the room, as he said, to get another key, but almost instantly returned with a man instead of a key. Isaacs for the first time became suspicious of his surroundings and enleavored to leave the room, but the second man barred his passage with a drawn dagge which he threatened to plunge into his heart if he made the least outcry. On the

with a drawn dagger which he threatened to plume into his heart if he made the least outcry. On the instant Dejails tripped him to the floor, at the same time pulling open his mouth and sturfing it with a towel saturated with chioraform. Isaacs instantly became unconscious, when the two desperadoes bound him hand and foot, and, taking from him \$200 in money end a diamond ring, but, strangely enough, leaving a diamond brooch, a diamond scarf pin, and his watch and chain, took their departure. They locked the door behind them and, abandouing their baggage, which proved to be only a carget bag, containing nothing of value, left the hotel.

After a lapse of a cont tweaty minutes, as it subsequently proved, isaacs recovered consciousness, and anding himse it in a helpless plight, yelled lustify for assistance, which finally came to him in the person of the carpener of the house, who happened to be on the floor examining the locks. The carpenter, finding the door of 450 fastened, burst it open and recased isaacs from bondage. The outrage being noised abroad through the hotel, it was found that Dejails had arrived Monday atternoon, with one Josef Chevato both registering from Philadelphia, and assigned to Nos. 449 and 450 respectively. They were evidently foreignare, and were supposed by their accent and appearance to be Italians. They were seemingly strangers in the city, and are certainty uniquown to our decentives. The affair being reported to Captain Kelso, that officer started out as best detectives on the hunt for the desporators.

## THE SHIPOWERS! ASSOCIATION.

The Increased Wharfage Rates to be Resisted-A Complicated Question of Pilotage-A New Quarantine Grievance.
The regular monthly meeting of the Executive

committee of the Shipowners' Association of the State of New York was held at the rooms in Pine street yesterday afternoon, Edward Hincken, president, in the chair. The president stated that the object of the meeting was to adopt measures in order to defeat the attempts made by wharf owners in Jersey City, Hoboken and Hunter's Point to collect increased rates of wharfage under Point to conect increased rates of wharrage under the new law enacted during the recent session of the Legislature of the State of New York. The law in question applying only to New York and Brooklyn, Mr. G. A. Brett moved that shipowners beinstructed to refuse payment of all such wharfage bills, the same not being to accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey. This motion was unanimously carried. The President next called the attention of the members present to a case of pilotage in reference to a vessel that arrived off Sandy Hook recently at night. The rocket signals were fired and a United States pilot was the first to board. The State pilot afterwards made a craim for fees. Mr. Brett rose and moved that the case be defended, on the part of the ship, at the expense of the Shipowners' association, hi proceeded with. Motion carried. It was then moved that the meeting adjourn, there being no other business to transact. Before leaving, however, a member mentioned that a report was current in the city that an exclusive privilege had been granted to a company for transacting all business in reference to lighterage, coopering, &c., at the Quarantine. Said company was stated to have a capital of \$300,000 subscribed, and efforts were now being made to retail the various privileges included in the charter to private individuals. Several members acknowledged having heard the report, but no authentic information respecting the formation of the company could be gleaned. The meeting then adjourned. the new law enacted during the recent session of the

## A NEWARK TURKE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a doctor was sent for to attend a Mr. Turke, engaged in the manufacture of ladies' satchels, &c., at No. 869 Broad street, near William, Newark, who, it was given out, street, near William, Newark, who, it was given out, had met with a serious accident. According to Mr. Turke, he fell on a pair of shears and cut his throat badly. Others are solid in the opinion that it was a razor which inflicted the wound, and that its being an accident was "ail in my eye, Betty Martin." In his business and other matters Mr. Turke has had a good deal of trouble lately, and nothing can induce those conversant with the man and the facts to believe other than that Turke tried to put a period to his existence, but repented ere he had got beyond a comma.

# CUBA.

Trouble in the Wastern Part of the Island-Puerto Principe Families Returning to the City-Insurgent Successes in the Eastern Department-No. gotiations for the Sale of the Island.

Some difficulty has occurred in the western pars of the island, in that rich and productive district known as the Vuetto Abajo. From Consolation del Sur a correspondent of one of the dily papers writes that at half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 20th the trumpets of the artiflery, cavairy and infantry were heard throughout the place, calling the various regiments of volunteers to the plaza. Here details were made from each branch of the ser vice, and at early morn of the 21st the ferce marched into the country. The writer stales that he cannot be more explicit at present, but promises something more as soon as matters are developed. The affair has a said some speculation, and rumors of a landing in the Western Department are current.

From Paerio Principe dates are to the 224. Opera-Rioseco, belonging to Corne to Poero, had been vis-1 ed by one of the columns and found entirely aban-doned. Two hogsheads of sugar, some salt and other supplies were discovered and destroyed. Be youd this nothing of importance was accomplished yond this nothing of importance was accomplished. Poero is among those whom the Captain General is most anxious should present themselves, as he is of great influence. Presentades state that Poero had been separated from his party, which is one of the largest, and his whereabouts is not known. The Spanish Colonel Chinchillo had been wounded and compelled to turn over his command. It was stated at one time that Beauvillers, the insurgent chief of artillery, had been tiled by court martial and sentenced to be shot, owing to the capture of the two pieces of attillery by the column under Montaner. It turned out to be a canard, designed to create the impression that the capture was important. Sivin persons were in the cipilla and about to be shot. Among the presentad is are mintoned some of the more prominent families of Puero Principe, as the Guzmans, Varonas, Sanchez Reclo, that of Manuel Arteg i Borrero and of Francisco Quesa la; also the sister of Bem sea. This is regarded as of great importance.

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Dates from Manzanillo to the 22d report the continued activity of the insurgents in that locality. Communication with Bayamo remains closed, except to a considerable of c. A conyoy had passed to the latter place, and on its arrival the people turned out in large numbers to meet it, and the military communicants a dressed the troops. Bit recently this road was open to civilars, who were passing to and fro without the eligatest in crearence. The Volentario of the 22d mentions that a small body of voluntéers stationed at the encampment of Congo, not far from the city, was attacked on the mortang of the 16th by a much superior force and compelled to fize. One of their number, Manuel Cadeho, a citizen of Manzantio, was killed. Soon after the linking chits capitaled and shot a Spaniard manuel Frence Fries. A force was sent from the city in pursuit, and it was found they had destroyed some property and killed several persons. They even caused soveral deaths, as is cianned, among them the Chief Perez and a North American. Other encounters are reported. A woman who was capitared states that Louis Marcano had died from a woman in the abdomen.

Your correspondent at Santlago de Cuba, under date of the 18th says:—'A change has taken place in the command of the forces operating in this jurisdiction. Brigadier D. Carlos Deteurs has been relieved, and on the evening of the 18th left for liavana. At the same time went Carlos Genzalez Boet, chief of the contra guerilia force, whose arrest I mentioned in my last. His departure affords great satisfaction to peaceaby disposed peope, as constant fears of an outbreak on the part of the Catalans were entertained. The Bandera Españoi Invests of him as "one of the clones here command in the fact of the contraguent in the part of the centry." As Boet always pandered to

parament, in which the Spaniards were worsted with much loss.

It is positively stated here that negotiations are going on between Spain and the United States for the sale of this island, and the energetic protests against it made by the journals here would seem to indicate some truth in the statement.

There are rumors of the landing of an expedition on the north coast, in the vicinity of Morou.

For some reason the authorities of late have refused permission for newspapers to come on shore. Not even the ordinary flies to the consigness of the respective lines or to the war vessels in the harbor are allowed to be sent off. In this they are doubtless actuated by the same feeling which prompts the ostrich to hide his head in the sands of his native deserts.

## FINE ARTS.

The Paintings at Leeds' Art Galleries The entire collection of Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, is now on free exhibition at the Leeds' Art Galleries, and is to be sold without reserve on Thurs-

day and Friday evenings, June 2 and 3. It contains a large number of paintings, among which are several of unquestioned merit. No. 307, "The Battle of Walcheren," is a work we have already noticed at some length, and possesses, besides its historic interest, an artistic value as being from the hands of a prominent academician of Ratherday. a prominent academician of Rotterdam. Two works of Mr. A. Wust, of this city and Antwerp, are remarkable for their breadth of painting and grand con-ception; both are views of Norwegian waterfalls and most powerfully and vividly represented. Throughout there is a noble harmony of color and masterly out there is a noble harmony of color and masterly action. One, representing a fall as seen by the rising moon, is peculiarly full of characteristic grace and beauty. Nos. 56 and 57. "The Harbors of Nantes and Fecanip," by Kuwassey, fils, of Brussels, are very frech in color and tradified in detail. An excellent Kock Kock is painted with his usual care and delicacy. No. 73, "An interior," by Roobe, of Brussels, The sheep and geats are painted in his best manner, and are both spirited and likelike. "The Lunen," Speltdeorn, is a charming piece of color, vivid and delicate, with considerable life and character. Rosenberg's Nangara is a strong transcript of a section of the American Fall. No. 276, by kuwassey, fils, of Paris, is a charming reminiscence of the Harbor of Palermo, and with its companion, the "Harbor of Brittany," is an excellent pair of paintings, fresh and vivid in color, and well handled and truthful. Among the landscapes is a charming swiss view, very lifelike, and with a very felicitous disposition of light and shade. The genre pictures, as a rule, are far above the ordinary, as, indeed, is true of the collection as agwhole.

PICTURE SALE AT CLINTON HALL GALLERY.

An excellent collection of paintings, with a few added to close consignments, some choice water colors and an aboun of flustrated autograph verses, is at present on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Art Rooms. Prominent among the paintings may be noticed a large work, "The Two Marys at the Sepulcine," which has considerable merit as a feeling and vigorous rendering of the scene the attist has un-

is at present on exhibition at the Chiton Hail Art Rooms. Prominent among the paintings may be noticed a large work, "The Two Marys at the Sepulcire," which has considerable merit as a feeling and vigorous rendering of the scene the artist has undertaken to represent. The poutent Magdalene is leaning against the cold stone in the early dawn of that first great Easter day, and is a figure particularly full of expression and character. No. 41 "The Surprise," by Baumgartner, is a pretty conceit of the artist. A Swiss funter is inding behind a fence, over which his tady-love, whom he sees approaching, will be obliged to pass. The expression in both figures is good, and the landscape is well treated. No. 47, "Ave Maria," by Spitzway, represents a beautiful scene in Switzeriand. A single figure kneels at a little rustic shrine by the roadside, probably in obedience to the sount of a distant chapel bell. The "Viola Player" of Fannelet is a well drawn figure, with a good deal of expression. "In the Woods," by J. G. Brown, is a charming little picture, with much humor and vivacity. "Lady Godiva," by the late Mr. E. Leutze, with the subject of which every one must be familiar, from Mr. Tennyson's charming little poem, has been subjected to considerable criticism, and not without reason. It has, however, apart even from this, a certain value as being a very highly finished picture from the hands of one who, known and justify honored for his talent, will work no more.

A very excellent little cabinet work is from Mr. Bierstadt, and a wide departure from his later style. It is a very nighty finished and charming little work. An excellent little inadscape is by Casilaer. Several of the water colors are very broad, and painted with considerable force.

The most interesting feature of the collection is a work remarkable alike for its variety and its excellence, "The Album of Illustrated Antograph Verses."
The poens for the greater part are the compositions of Bryant. Longfeliow, Whitter, Holmes, Lowell, Tackerman, and among th